

The CHRISTMAS EDITION of The WINCHESTER NEWS,



To be Published Tuesday, December 15th will be a Record Breaker for Winchester. The Biggest and Most Attractive Christmas Edition ever Issued from a Winchester Newspaper Office.

Some of the BEST CHRISTMAS STORY WRITERS will appear in its columns.



It will be PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED with Pictures appropriate to the Season.



CHILDREN'S STORIES and CHRISTMAS POEMS will be a marked feature.

To the Advertiser:

The Well Read Paper is Always the Valuable Medium.

The News' Christmas Features leave no doubt that this edition will be looked forward to with keen interest and read with closest attention by every member of the 1700 families to whom it is a regular visitor.

It is sure to have a considerable extra circulation. It will be the shopping guide for the busiest days of the holiday trade.

The Wise Advertiser Will Not Overlook This Exceptional Opportunity.

THE WINCHESTER NEWS COMPANY. INCORPORATED

LAFFAN MAKES REPLY

Intimates That President Does Not Always Adhere to Truth.

New York, Dec. 7.—Mr. Laffan replies to the president's letter as follows:

"The editor of the Sun presents his compliments to Mr. Roosevelt and acknowledges his active sensibility in respect of the attention which Mr. Roosevelt has been good enough to pay him in his letter to the Hon. William Dudley Foulke of Indiana.

"Notwithstanding the directness of his challenge, the editor of the Sun declines a controversy with Mr. Roosevelt. He is by no means indifferent to the implied compliment discernible in Mr. Roosevelt's tirade, but Mr. Roosevelt has shown in his frequent collisions with various persons of distinction that he has an overwhelming advantage over any respectable antagonist in his (Mr. Roosevelt's) complete freedom from any sense of personal obligation in respect of the truth. The editor of the Sun is fully alive to the extremity of the inconvenience which attaches to a personal controversy with a man who has shown himself capable of suppression and perversion of individual correspondence, an act which in ordinary life would, in the cognizance of any club or association of self-respecting gentlemen, entail his prompt expulsion.

"In saying these things, we can not disguise our chagrin and humiliation that the person who is addressed is also the president of the United States.

"It is curious that Mr. Foulke is a preferred repository of these confidences of the president. It was to him that Mr. Roosevelt wrote his memorable letter denying that he was using the federal patronage to aid Mr. Taft's candidacy, a letter which at once took its place among the most valued incunabula of veracity."

DELANAV EXPLAINS

Says Panama Article Was Credited to New York Paper.

Cleveland, O., Dec. 7.—Mr. Delavan Smith left Chicago for New York. He was shown a copy of the letter of President Roosevelt while on the train and made the following reply:

"The president's comments on the Panama editorial are based on statements made by a prominent New York paper, not the New York Sun, which the Indianapolis News printed at the same time, with many other papers, giving full credit to the source from which they obtained it. In making the editorial comment to which the president takes exception the editor of the News credited its information to the New York paper making the charge, and distinctly disclaimed any responsibility for its accuracy.

"During the campaign information reached me that Mr. Foulke had in

his possession a letter of the nature of the one now made public, and I was further informed that it was left by the president to Mr. Foulke's judgment whether the letter should be used in the campaign. When this information reached me I at once telephoned Mr. Foulke extending to him the use of the columns of the News for this purpose, but Mr. Foulke did not see fit to avail himself of the opportunity during the campaign. So much for the personal criticism of me by the president. The News will deal editorially with the president's explanation in due time."

TAFT DINES TONIGHT WITH TAR HEELS

Guest of North Carolinians at New York Banquet.

New York, Dec. 7.—President-elect Taft will be the guest of honor at the dinner here tonight of the North Carolina society of this city. He has promised to attend and deliver an address on a topic of interest and importance to the south.

According to a prominent member of the society, the subject of Judge Taft's speech will be the tariff in its relation to the industries of the southern states. It is declared that he will outline the policy that will be pursued in the effort to win over to the Republican ranks some of the southern states.

The governors of the southern states have been invited to attend the banquet. Among the other speakers will be Walter H. Page, editor of World's Work, who is a native of North Carolina and will preside at the dinner, and President W. W. Finley of the Southern railway.

VESSEL LOST IN GALE

Steel Freighter With Crew of Twenty-five Week Overdue at Duluth.

Duluth, Minn., Dec. 7.—Owners say the steel freighter D. M. Clemson sunk in a gale. Tugs are searching the lake. The crew numbers 25 and it is probable all are drowned.

A. B. Wolvin of Duluth is owner of the Clemson. S. R. Chamberlain of this city is captain. The vessel is a week overdue at this port. She was caught in the terrific gale of last week on lower Lake Superior. The vessel is 5,000 tons burden and was coal-laden.

A Sign.

When a man gets sick of a town it is a sign that the town got sick of him first.

BASEBALL BOSSES MEET

National Commission to Consider Demands of Minor Leagues.

New York, Dec. 7.—The meeting here today of the national baseball commission to settle, among other questions, the demands of the Eastern league and the American association for a larger share in the government of the clubs which play the national game is expected to result in decisions of great interest to followers of the sport. Threats of secession from the national commission if their demands were not complied with have been made by men who asserted that they spoke for the two minor leagues. They have also declared their purpose to invade the cities now represented in the two big leagues if action satisfactory to them is not taken at the present meeting.

The decision to present the demands of the two smaller leagues to the national commission was arrived at during a meeting of the heads of the clubs in the Eastern league and American association held in Buffalo Nov. 18 and 19. The result of the meeting was the appointment of a committee to lay before the commission the grievances of the smaller magnates. The committee consists of Pat Powers, Ned Hanlon, C. T. Chapin and Walter O'Mara, representing the Eastern league, and President O'Brien, George Tebeau, W. H. Watkins and C. S. Havenor of the American association.

Board Blames Engineer.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Dec. 7.—The Union Pacific railroad's special board of inquiry, two members of which were Generals George M. Randall and Frank D. Baldwin, retired, has reported that in its belief the collision at Borie, in which 10 men were killed, "was caused by the improper manipulation of air by Engineer Schiel, which resulted in his not having the necessary pressure to control the train when the emergency arose."

This is said to be the first investigation of this character in which United States army officers participated.

Four Skaters Drowned.

Janesville, Wis., Dec. 7.—Earl Cooper, Harvey Richardson, Violet Blyvins and Fannie Blyvins broke through the ice while skating on Lake Koshkonong, and all were drowned.

Two Killed in Wreck.

Amarillo, Tex., Dec. 7.—Two persons were killed, two others were seriously injured and a number were less seriously hurt when a north and southbound passenger train of the Santa Fe railroad collided near here.

Burglar Hunt Ends Fatally.

Springfield, Mo., Dec. 7.—While searching for a burglar whom he believed was lurking in his cellar, Dr. Charles E. Brown, Jr., a prominent physician of Springfield, accidentally killed himself.

PUBLIC RIDICULE.

The Time When It Served as Punishment For Lawbreakers.

It is the problem of all ages to make the punishment fit the crime, but they seem to have come nearer its solution in Plantagenet times than they ever were after the introduction of flogging.

When burglary meant the total ruin of the man who kept his whole fortune in his house the burglar was hanged. But in the same period public ridicule served as a punishment for most crimes, and the man who sold bad meat was placed in the pillory and his bad meat burned to windward of him; the vintner who sold bad wine was forced to drink some of it and the rest was poured over his head; for more serious offenses the criminal had to walk along Cheapside bareheaded, dressed only in a shirt and carrying a wax taper, escorted by the mayor's sergeants.

The result was that law and order were maintained far better than when men became brutalized by the horrible floggings of Georgian times.

Punishments became worse with religious persecutions, and after the reformation the pillory, with its terrible accompaniment of slit ears, whippings, etc., became popular, to say nothing of torturing, burning at the stake, and so on. At St. Thomas' hospital one of the sisters, "for a grave offense, contrary to the laws of God and according to the proofs of three witnesses," was ordered to "be punished and have all stripes well laid on."

But all this, bad as it was, was less demoralizing than the terrible criminal code of George II's reign, when there were forty-eight crimes punishable by death and forty punishable by whipping, transportation or pillory. Flogging for mere vagrancy began with Henry VIII., and as late as 1804 six women were publicly whipped at Gloucester for this unavoidable offense. And never did public morality sink so low.

In those good old days we flogged our sailors "to encourage the others," and there were many trussed at the triangles who would now be simply admonished. A pleasant form of punishment was "flogging through the fleet." It was given to the ignorant sailor who struck a superior officer. And when he had been carried from one ship to another and flogged in each he survived—if he was unfortunate—for six months. The lucky man died accidentally.—London Chronicle.

Life's Eternal Strife.

The world has no room for cowards. We must all be ready somehow to tell, to suffer, to die. And yours is not the less noble because no drum beats before you when you go out into your daily battlefields and no crowds shout about your coming when you return from your daily victory or defeat.—R. L. Stevenson.



SOMETHING TO ADMIRE

is the exquisite finish and beauty of a suit of clothing made by **MAYER BROS.** Our fabrics are the most exclusive and elegant that are imported and there is a style about our clothing that cannot be imitated. If you haven't your suit already, try having it made by us.

The Cincinnati Tailors.

French Dry Cleaning and Dyeing a specialty. Telephone No. 528. Next to Auditorium.

CONFEDERATE FLAGS.

The Stars and Bars and Then the Red Battleflag.

The first Confederate flag was the stars and bars, a blue field and three stripes, one white and two red, and on the blue field seven white stars in a circle, a star for each state that up to that time had seceded. In battle, however, it was seen that this banner bore altogether too close a resemblance to the stars and stripes, and thus there came into use the Confederate battleflag, the origin of which seems to have been as follows:

This is the statement of General William L. Cabell: "When the Confederate army commanded by General Beauregard and the Federal army confronted each other at Manassas, it was seen that the Confederate flag and the stars and stripes looked at a distance so much alike that it was hard to distinguish one from the other. General Beauregard, thinking that serious mistakes might be made in recognizing our troops, after the battle of July 18, at Blackburn Ford, ordered that a small badge should be worn on the left shoulder by our troops and, as I was chief quartermaster, ordered me to purchase a large amount of red flannel and to distribute it to each regiment."

This Confederate battleflag was adopted in September, 1861, and was designed by Generals Johnston and Beauregard. Red was its color, with a blue St. Andrew's cross reaching from corner to corner and white stars on the cross representing the different southern states. The women of the south made these flags by hundreds out of their red and blue silk dresses. Miss Constance Cary, who afterward became Mrs. Burton Harrison, the well known novelist, was one of the three southern girls who made the first three battleflags.—Magazine of American History.

Choice of Two Noises.

We do not object to the phonograph as a rule. But when the Rekhard's, next door, run their machine all day to keep the baby quiet; we feel that the squalling of an infant child is not so disagreeable, after all.—Newark News.

A LIVE COAL TRICK.

Teaches Natural Law, Yet Has All the Appearance of Magic.

No one would suppose that it is possible to hold a glowing coal on a piece of linen or cotton without burning the cloth, but that such can be done is easy for any one to prove, and at the same time the experiment teaches an important natural law. Every child knows that the telephone and telegraph wires are made of copper because that metal is a good conductor of heat and electricity, which is only another form of heat. If a poker is heated in the fire you pick up a cloth to hold the outer end, although it has not been in the fire, because experience has taught you that the heat is connected through the metal from the fire to the outer end.

This experiment with the glowing coal is based upon this principle and the additional one that linen and cotton are poor conductors of heat. Take a globe of copper and draw a piece of cloth tightly over it so that there is not a wrinkle at the top. If the linen or cotton is closely woven the trick is all the more certain. Then, holding the cloth tightly in place, you can safely put a glowing coal on top of the cloth, and, while it burns fiercely, the cloth will not even be scorched.

The reason is that the great conductivity of the copper draws the heat of the coal before it can burn the cloth. Do not make this experiment with a good handkerchief first, for if the cloth is not tightly drawn it may burn, but take some worthless piece of linen or muslin, and after you are certain of your experience you can astonish your friends who do not know the secret.—Washington Post.

Wear Furs Continually.

Throughout the cold latitudes of China during the winter the Chinese of all classes wear fur, wool or hair-lined garments. Even the coolies have their sheep or goat skins, and people of the middle and official classes have many sets of garments lined with the richest furs. Their houses are rarely heated to a comfortable temperature, and in consequence they wear their furs both indoors and out.